

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 29, 1862.

BOSTON, July 16.

LONDON PAPERS TO MAY 27.

Were brought by captain Redman, of the ship Confidence, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool. We have extracted the most prominent articles of their contents. The report of a new attempt on the life of Buonaparte is contained in the latest paper. It appears to have obtained but little credit in England. We must, however, wait the next arrival for decision upon it. It is not too STRANGE to be true! The French tribunate and legislative body have decided, in favour of the establishment of a "Legion of Honour," (see the plan in our paper of the 2d inst.) and the revival of negro slavery and the slave trade. The report on the latter subject was made by a citizen Adet. There were a considerable number of votes in the negative, respecting the creation of the new military order. The session of the legislative body terminated on the 20th May.

H A G U E, May 21.

GOVERNMENT have just contracted for the clothing of 6000 men, expected from Germany, who are to be sent in the course of the summer to the West-Indies. A body of 3500 men is now encamped near the Helder. The whole force to be sent will amount to 9800 men. Our funds have experienced a small rise.

L O N D O N, May 24.

FRENCH "LEGION OF HONOUR."

A strong and unexpected opposition has manifested itself in the French legislature. Our readers know, that a plan has been proposed for establishing a legion of honour, the nature of which we have already explained. The proposition was warmly recommended in the tribunate by Lucien Buonaparte. A member of the name of Savoy-Rollin attacked it with spirit and with great strength of argument. He considered it as the introduction of hereditary and military noblesse into the republic. Chauvelin, who was ambassador to this country before the war, opposed it with equal warmth, and condemned it as in the highest degree unconstitutional. Lucien Buonaparte answered Rollin and Chauvelin with some petulance, and inveighed against them as having attacked the government. The plan, however, was adopted by the tribunate; but the division upon it was 56 to 38.

In the legislative body the opposition was as strong. Our readers know, that by the constitution of that body, that assembly decides upon a plan without hearing speeches from any of its members. Orators from the government and a deputation from the tribunate, plead before it, either for or against any measure, and the assembly proceeds to the vote after it has heard them. On the 19th, at night, the discussion upon the legion of honour was opened in the legislative body. Lucien Buonaparte defended it, and animated upon the objections made to it in the tribunate. At midnight, the legislative body divided and adopted the plan by a majority of 166 to 110. So strong a minority has not been seen for some time.

SLAVE TRADE.

The principle of establishing the slave trade has been adopted after much opposition. The numbers were 56 for and 37 against it in the tribunate; and 211 for and 63 against it in the legislative body. The treaty of Amiens has been unanimously approved of by the latter; a medal is to be struck commemorative of it.

End of the Session of the Legislature.

On the 20th the legislative body terminated its session. A counsellor of state complimented it in the name of the government upon the services it had conferred upon the country. He took a review of the laws that had been passed—of the restoration of peace to Europe—and of the re-establishment of the Catholic worship. He communicated to the assembly the objects that yet remained to be accomplished, and the measures which would be submitted to them in the next session. The civil, commercial, judicial and criminal codes are to be laid before them; but the manner in which they will be submitted for discussion, will differ from the mode adopted when the civil code was last presented to the legislature.

The French funds are 56 f. 45 c.

FRENCH TRIBUNATE—May 20.

Observations against the establishment of a Legion of Honour.

Savoy-Rollin attacked the plan as contrary to the letter and spirit of the constitution. "A free state contains only magistrates and citizens. Those who wish to defend the plan, rely on the 27th article of the constitution, which declares, that national re-

compense shall be given to those warriors who shall have rendered conspicuous services in fighting for the republic. I only see in that a promise of granting to our brave soldiers individual recompense; but to discover in this article, an order of chivalry, a privileged corps, one must forget our language and our constitution.

"The people ought not to tolerate a body bound by oaths, and more powerful than the people, to undertake the defence of the constitution. The people should be subordinate only to their magistrates, and those magistrates are designated by the constitution.

"Tribunes, to accept a legion of honour, is to accept of a patrician order! It is the introduction of an hereditary and military noblesse into the republic.

"After twelve years of frightful calamities, which the genius of France (guided by one of those extraordinary men who are necessary to finish revolutions) has surmounted, to accept of such an institution, armed with power and privileges, would be to go back to the point from which we set out. What do I say? It is going back to those barbarous ages that gave birth to the feudal system, which began with war horses, fine coats of armour, and festivals, but which ended with enslaving of Europe for eight centuries.

"Such is the case now in Russia and in Turkey, where the condition of the citizen or subject is subordinate to the class of soldiers. In a free state the civil officer ought to have the first place.

"It will be quite different in the legion of honour, and will it not be shameful, that an officer, who shall have carried a redoubt at the point of the sword, should have a higher rank than Montesquieu, the author of the immortal work 'The Spirit of Laws'?"

"For many ages our kings even did not dare to trust the defence of their states to knights errant or to orders of chivalry. Why this exclusive denomination of Legion of Honour, as if honour was an exclusive privilege? Honour is not given, it is acquired. Often those to whom it is given have not deserved it, and those have deserved it to whom it has not been given. Besides one of its dispositions of the plan postpones the execution till the 1st Vendemiaire, year 12. I do not see why the sanction of it should not be postponed for the same term. I vote its rejection."—This speech was ordered to be printed.

Chauvelin opposed the plan that was now presented; and thought that both the authors and defenders of it had very widely departed from the object they declared. Without doubt it is incumbent on us to discharge the great debt of national gratitude to our brave warriors; we must confirm what has been already decreed; and add other rewards of a new, honourable and distinguished nature. But, can it be necessary to incorporate civil functionaries in an organization altogether military? In the ancient republics military exploits have been often rewarded by civil distinctions; a crown of laurel or of oak leaves adorned alike the head of the warrior and the magistrate, the poet and the artist; but this will be the first time that heroism in civil offices is to be repaid by military honours, that are nothing in the eyes of reason, if not granted in battle. If the oath required of this corps was necessary for the security of our rights it should be taken by the army in general, and by all Frenchmen. If it be superfluous, it can only tend to call in question that equality which the laws consecrate, which is dear to all Frenchmen, which was introduced by our manners for half a century past, and which was rather acknowledged than required in 1789. Such a corporation as this would partake of the vices of NOBLESSE, an account of the distinction conferred upon it; it would, like the clergy, possess itself of estates in the mort-main, and would, like them, continue a separate order in the state. The authors of the plan represented this institution as a useful intermediary between the power of the government and the public opinion; such doctrine is altogether unconstitutional; in a representative government the constituted authorities are the only intermediaries between the government and the people. In France it is the tribunate, the senate and the legislative body that are the constitutional intermediaries. In order to pay the great debt of national gratitude it may be necessary to strike out a new coin, but this coin, however, should not be struck at the expense of the French people. He voted for rejecting it.

May 27.

Reported attempt on Buonaparte.

A most extraordinary report has been brought from Calais, by a vessel which arrived at Dover last night. It is, that the life of Buonaparte has been again attempted. The attempt is said to have been made upon the parade at the Ostend review. The

conspirators surrounded him, and stabbed him. Happily the wound was slight; an aid-de-camp, however, near him, was mortally wounded.

We give this as a rumour, without pledging ourselves in the slightest degree for its authenticity. It may be only an echo of a report circulated here some days ago, on the authority of some private accounts from Paris, which mentioned, that a conspiracy against Buonaparte's life had been planned; but had been discovered.

From Dover, May 26.

The Rambler, arrived here from Calais last night, with 11 gentlemen passengers.

A report is in circulation here by some of the above passengers, that Buonaparte was surrounded on the parade, by a band of persons, who attempted to stab him; he was slightly wounded himself, and his secretary mortally wounded. This I mention merely as the report of the moment, not having time, as most of the passengers are on board the vessel, to get further particulars.

Yesterday was settling day for the account, when such was the scarcity of money, no less than two and a quarter per cent. were given for the continuation.

From Paris, May 22.

At the making up of the signed list, respecting the first consul's being elected for life, the night before last, only 7000 names appeared, and most of these military or plate men. [A letter.]

THE TURKISH REBEL.

The cabinet of Vienna has received important information respecting Pashwan Oglou, by an Austrian, who served as a subaltern officer in the pacha's army, but deserted from Widdon on the 4th April, to return home. He states, in an affidavit made before the Austrian commandant at Mehadia, that the flower of Pashwan Oglou's army consists of Christians of almost every country in Europe, and amounts to 6000 men at the furthest, whom he pays and treats in the most liberal manner. Of natives and Janissaries he can always command from 10 to 12,000 men, who are better disciplined than the troops of the grand signior. Many Frenchmen, who escaped from Hungary, where they were retained prisoners of war, and near one thousand English emigrants, form separate corps.

PRUSSIAN MEASURES.

According to letters from Ratibon of the 14th inst. very unpleasant rumours had been received there from Nuremberg, purporting that the Imperial city would shortly be taken possession of by the Prussian troops. The alarm occasioned among the burghers of that place, jealous of their ancient liberties, became so serious, that the magistrates found themselves under the necessity of taking measures to secure the public tranquillity.

The king of Prussia will, it is said, also take possession of the bishoprics of Bamberg and Wirtzburg. These events are expected to take place immediately on the arrival of baron Hardenberg, the Prussian minister, who is shortly expected at Anspach. The court of Vienna has made remonstrances with regard to the execution of those measures, to the cabinet of Berlin, but has been very little attended to.

SWITZERLAND.

The insurgents of Switzerland give out, that they are favoured by the French government, and they have even hoisted the French colours. Their object is the abolition of taxes, tythes, &c. and we have no doubt that France directs their movements; that it may become necessary for her to take them under her protection; but the French minister in Switzerland, Verninac, has found it prudent for decency's sake, to deny that his government countenances their proceedings.

A curious circumstance is mentioned in the long and circumstantial report of the French tribune Darul, on the recruiting of the army. He says, that in the northern district of France the number of men unfit by PHYSICAL constitutions for arms, is a seventh of the whole. In the south they are a fifth. Besides this, so unwarlike are the people of the south compared with those of the north, that Alsace was found to have furnished one soldier out of every sixty-five inhabitants. Auch furnished only one out of every 628. These facts are strong confirmations of the theories which attribute great influence to climate on human character. The people of the south of France are by physical constitution, and still more by character, less warlike than those of the north, other circumstances of religion, government, &c. being equal. Perhaps something may be owing to the north being more agricultural. The Romans, however,

to a more southern climate than France, were in the early ages of the republic as warlike as any nation ever was, and if there was a tendency in the climate to enervate, it was counteracted by their political institutions.

A very destructive fire has lately occurred at Woolwich. The damage amounted to a very great sum. It was at first suspected that the fire was designed; and since three Frenchmen have been charged as the incendiaries, by an Irishman. Two have been taken, the other has absconded.

HOUSE OF LORDS—May 26.

Lord Suffolk announced his intention of bringing forward a motion on Thursday next, (June 6,) for a censure of the late ministers, for the recent war, its causes and consequences down to the "DEGRADING" peace.

A bill was read for keeping full the number of militia to be embodied for monthly exercise, and to empower the king to augment it, in case of invasion or any other public exigency, 20,000 men—making them in the whole 62,000. The bill passed for a third reading. Lord Hobart said he was in favour of the bill, because of the relative power of France and the rest of Europe, not from any opinion that the present French government did not sincerely wish for the continuance of peace; nor from any opinion that it was less likely to continue than any former peace. Lord Fitzwilliam viewed the peace as very precarious and uncertain: and inferred that such was really the opinion of Lord Hobart. The marquis of Buckingham declared his perfect conviction of the insecurity of the present peace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—May 26.

One hundred and seventy-three thousand pounds were granted for the relief of the suffering clergy and laity of France, Corsican emigrants, St. Domingo sufferers, and American loyalists.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June 22.

"A courier has just arrived from Spain with dispatches to the governor, &c. which do not mention one word of this province being given up to the French. The dispatches as late as the beginning of April.—Private letters in town just received from the Havana state, that the province had been given to the French, but returned, on condition that the Spaniards would pay the French five millions of money, five ships of the line, and repairs for twenty more. These letters speak confidently of this statement being correct. If this account is true, we shall have reason to congratulate ourselves on the event."

July 24.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in New-York, dated May 10.

"A large body of the inhabitants of Poland are intending to pass to America. This emigration is under the direction of Kostiusko and Thomas Paine, and with the particular support of M. Jefferson, president of the United States. They intend forming a settlement on the banks of the Susquehanna, in New-York state. The number spoken of is 1500, probably many of them with families. This will add to the value of that part of the country, as it is but thinly settled."

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans to a gentleman in this city, dated June 22.

"We are all in anxious suspense, ignorant of what is to be our fate. There arrived here on the 19th, two French commissioners, dispatched by the captain of a French frigate in Havana to Vera Cruz, in search of money for the wants of St. Domingo. They came passenger in our money ships, which, after landing the money for the colony, were to have proceeded immediately to Vera Cruz, from the Balise. The capt. however, has come up to town, and no doubt the vessel will soon follow, and we shall have an opportunity, during her stay here, to learn something of the intention of their government towards this country.

"We were some time ago dazzled with the hope that the United States were negotiating for this part of the river; and as the report was pretty current, it furnished an excellent opportunity of ascertaining the sentiments of the people. I was pleased to perceive the universal prevalence of satisfaction.

"You will be surprised to learn that the Spanish court has given no advice whatever on this interesting subject, to its agents here. They know nothing at all respecting it, more than what is contained in private letters, or what is gathered from the American prints.—The people in office are in general consternation, confident of the retrocession being agreed upon. All are proposing to secure their property from the fraternal rapaciousness of their dear allies."

The following is the communication of the board of health to his excellency the governor:

HEALTH-OFFICE,

July, 22, 1802.

SIR,

I have the honour to announce to your excellency, that by the report of our committee of this morning, the fever which lately appeared in the vicinity of Vine-street has entirely subsided, and think myself warranted in saying that the city and liberties enjoys as much health, at this moment, as at any former period and that bills of health will be issued from this office as heretofore.

With the highest respect and consideration, I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

CORNELIUS COMEYS, President.

His excellency the governor.

BALTIMORE, July 20.

Efficacy of Blackberry Jelly, and receipt for making it.

As the season is approaching for making a jelly of blackberries, it may be exceedingly useful to communicate the following account of its very remarkable efficacy in that dreadful disorder the gravel and stone.

A gentleman who for many years had been affected with that dreadful complaint, was persuaded to take, every night going to bed, the quantity of a large nutmeg of this jelly: The effect of which was, that the stone was broken to pieces, and voided in granules, some of them nearly the size of a pepper corn, manifestly appearing to be portions of a much larger substance.—The gentleman, though more than fourscore, is now enabled to discharge these stony particles without much difficulty, and finds no other inconvenience than a frequent irritation to make water.

To make the jelly, take blackberries before they are quite ripe, when turned red, pick them and put them in a pot; tie them up close, and put them in a kettle of water, let them stand over the fire, until they are reduced to a pulp. Then strain them: and to a pint of juice put a pound of powdered sugar. Boil it to a jelly, and put it up for use.

July 21.

A discovery of very general importance had been lately made in respect to the culture of potatoes: it has been the common practice heretofore to raise this nourishing article of food from cutting and planting what is termed the eyes of potatoes; but from several recent trials, clusters of potatoes, each weighing from 20 to 22 ounces, have been produced from planting only the shoots or sprouts.

From a Philadelphia paper.

KILL NOT ONE FLY.

Flies are amongst our best friends at this season of the year. A living fly purifies the atmosphere by destroying putrefaction; but a dead one generates pestilential air. Let us instead of poison, let some nourishing food for them; and instead of darkening our rooms to drive them out, open our windows and invite them in. Give them plenty to eat on the side-board, and they will not infect us at table. Furnish them with plenty of paper net work to lodge in, and they will not spoil our furniture.

July 22.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

Baltimore, 22d July, 1802.

To relieve the public mind from any inordinate apprehension relative to the existence of a malignant fever in our city, and to check the various and contradictory reports which are circulating on the subject—the board of health conceive it their indispensable duty, after having made all the inquiries in their power, to detail the following statement of facts:

That on the 2d day of July, John Kelly, Thames-street, Fell's-Point, sickened with a fever, marked with the characteristics of a malignant fever, and died the 7th.

Joseph Hopkins, who lived in the counting-house of Messrs. Pollard and Cornthwait, Bowly's wharf, sickened on the 2d of a similar fever, and died the 7th.

Joshua Cole, an apprentice to Thomas Jewett, currier, in Cumberland Row, sickened on the third and died the 12th.

John Wilson, who lived at Fell's-Point, near Wilson's wharf, after undergoing much fatigue for several days, sickened at George-town on the 14th and died on the 19th, the second day after his return to his brother's, in East-street.

James Smith, carpenter, at Fell's-Point, sickened the 13th, and is now in great danger.

Charles Frederick Lanberger, a baker, in Light-street, sickened on the 17th, and is now dangerously ill in the hospital.

Mrs. Smith, wife of James Smith, sickened the 19th, and is now ill.

Nicholas Willis, who lived in the counting-house of Mr. Repold, sickened on the 11th, and is now well.

In the investigation of the circumstances of the above cases of fever, the board of health have ascertained, to their entire satisfaction, two points of material interest to our citizens:—

1st, That in no instance has the disease been communicated to the attendants or friends of the sick.

2d, That from the different situations of those who have fallen victims to the disease, they could not have derived it from the same neighbourhood.

The board are therefore, willing to believe, that those instances of disease which have unhappily appeared in our city, are solitary cases of a malignant fever, from which of late years, we have not been wholly exempt during the hot months.

These observations are not made to lull our citizens into a security that might prove fatal; but to suggest the necessity of vigilance, without alarm, and of an attention to individual cleanliness, which no police can sufficiently enforce: For, from whatever source the yellow fever may be derived, it is now admitted that impure air is necessary to its fatal propagation.

By order of the Board,

ASHTON ALEXANDER, President.

Attest.

ADAM FOWERDEN, Secy.

A letter from Cape-Francois, (received at New-York,) dated the 1st inst. mentions that all was quiet at that place; that the markets were high and provisions scarce, especially beef, pork and fish. Lumber was high and much in demand: to induce a supply, the duty on this article was taken off. (FMA pap.)

Annapolis, July 29.

W. BROGREN respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, that he means to offer himself a candidate for their suffrages at the next election of delegates for said county.

WE are authorized to state, that HORATIO RIDOUT, Esquire, has consented to be a candidate at the next election of delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE.

ALIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at Mr. CATON'S tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the fourteenth day of August next, at twelve o'clock, for CASH,

THIRTEEN likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of ANNE LANE, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. They will be sold for a term of years, and then to be free.

The sale of this property was prevented agreeable to former advertisement, on account of some disputed claims filed in the orphans court against said estate, which was necessary to settle previous to the sale, but will certainly be sold on the day above mentioned.

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Abisalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the neatest and most fashionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, July 29, 1802.

DR. WATKINS

TAKES the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, at his farm, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county; he thinks proper also to inform the public, that he has been induced to take this method of making known his intention, in consequence of the malicious lies of some busy people who have spread abroad a report that he is not authorized by law to enter upon the duties of his profession; for the satisfaction of those who may think proper to solicit his services, he has subjoined the permission given him by one of the board of examiners, independent of this, however, he was at liberty to commence the practice, as he was an acting surgeon in the service of the United States, and of course in practice before the operation of the law which at present exists to put a stop to empiricism.

Anne-Arundel county, July 22, 1802.

Baltimore, 24th June, 1802.

PERMISSION is hereby given Doct. Tobias Watkins to practice physic and surgery in the state of Maryland, until the next meeting of the medical board of examiners for the western shore.

(Signed) ASHTON ALEXANDER,

Medical Examiner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application, by petition, to Baltimore county court, at next November term, for a commission to mark and bound a certain tract of land, in Back River Neck, in Baltimore county, called PARADISE REGAINED, being a survey on a tract of land originally called PLANTER'S PARADISE, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided.

THOMAS CONTEE.

LOST.

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume.—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JAMES BRICE, Esquire, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to render the same, legally authenticated, and to be paid as may be indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

N. BRICE, Administrator.

LOUIS SMITH.

Baltimore, July 17, 1802.

District of Maryland.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
July 13, 1802.

PURSUANT to the direction of an act of Congress, passed the 16th of March last, "to amend" the "Act to lay and collect a direct tax," Public notification is hereby made, That transcripts from the tax lists of the collectors of direct tax, within the district, or state of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the provisions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be sold for recovery of the said tax; specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; also, that the tax due on the said lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whose divisions or counties the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor at this place, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in pursuance of the aforesaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the district, or state of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to sell at public sale, so much of all lands within their respective districts, on which the direct tax of any part thereof, shall then remain unpaid, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges incurred in preparing for advertising, and making the said sales. That is to say,

In St. Mary's county, sales will be commenced and prosecuted as aforesaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax shall remain unpaid—at the court-house of the said county.

In Charles county, at the court-house thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-house thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-house thereof.

In and for the part of the district of Columbia, heretofore within the state of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Washington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the court-house in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-house in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a distinct collection district, at the court-house aforesaid.

In Washington county, at the court-house thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-house thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-house thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-house thereof.

In Cecil county, at the court-house thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-house thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-house thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-house thereof.

In Somerset county, at the court-house thereof.

In Dorchester county, at the court-house thereof.

In Worcester county, at the court-house thereof.

For the better information of all persons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the last section thereof, which has no reference to those sales, is hereto subjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the District of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, they now are, or hereafter shall be authorized to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively; of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more newspapers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within those limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette; a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification; and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the notification of the supervisor, so much of the said lands as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of pre-

paring lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected; or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, In all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be for ever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any case in which it may have happened, that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown, and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum.

Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's,
Charles,
Calvert, and
Prince-George's,
Harford,
Baltimore, and
Anne-Arundel,
Allegany,
Washington,
Frederick, and
Montgomery,

The first week of the term.

The second week of the term.

The third week of the term.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpoenas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegrapher, and Bartgis's Republican Gazette.

Test. JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having obtained from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, testamentary letters on the personal estate of RICHARD WHITE, late of the aforesaid county, deceased, do hereby warn all those having claims against the estate of the said Richard White to exhibit them to the subscriber, legally attested, on or before the 19th day of May, 1803, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, to

MARGARET WHITE, Executrix.
Annapolis, July 21, 1802.

THE subscribers being seized of a tract of land, lying in Prince-George's county, called TALBOT'S LOT, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to Prince-George's county court, at September term next, for a commission to mark and bound said land, agreeably to the act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

ANNE TALBERT,
BENJAMIN TALBERT,
PAUL TALBERT,
JOHN TALBERT,
WILLIAM D. TALL.

May 15, 1801.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE heirs of the late John Rogers and Margaret Lee Rogers being seized of a tract of land in Prince-George's county, called BACKLAND, some of the lines whereof are held under courses and distances only, and the said land having been sold by the subscriber, guardian to the infant heirs, and trustee for the purpose, but not yet conveyed to the purchaser—NOTICE is hereby given, that an application will be made on behalf of the said heirs and the said trustee, by petition, to Prince-George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the said land, agreeably to the directions of the act for marking and bounding lands.

May 12, 1802.

WILLIAM KILTY.

UNITED STATES LOAN-OFFICE,

STATE OF MARYLAND, June 2, 1803.

ICERTIFY, that it appears by the books of my office, that on the 23d day of April, 1792, a certificate, No. 631, for five hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three cents funded six per cent. stock, bearing interest from the first day of April, 1792, was issued in the name of IGNATIUS PERRY, of Virginia, which sum was placed to his credit on the books in said office, and that he still remains a creditor on said books for the above-mentioned sum.

B. HARWOOD, Com.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber deposited the certificate above-mentioned about five years ago with the late doctor Robert Pottenger, of Prince-George's county, and since his death it cannot be found, and has been lost, perhaps from inattention. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving it.

IGNATIUS PERRY.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, June 30, 1802.

ISAAC ANDREWS, rev. John Ashton, Annapolis; Mrs. Asward, near Annapolis.

Wm. Birch, Nicholas Brewer, William Brewer, William Bell, Richard Brown (3), P. Byrne, Annapolis; Arthur Bryan, near Annapolis; James Baldwin; Anne-Arundel county.

Henry Carbury, Nicholas Carroll, John Callahan, William Campbell, William Caton, Peter Jack Carnes, Mr. Cromet, Nicholas Comerford, Annapolis.

Gabriel Duvall, Clement Darley, Annapolis; Howard Duvall, near Annapolis; Richard Darnall, Bennett Darnall, near Pig Point.

Thomas Folks (2), Annapolis.

John Gwinn (5), Frederick and Samuel Green, Annapolis; John Groves (2), near Annapolis; Nicholas Galloway, Anne-Arundel county.

Daniel Hughes, Samuel H. Howard, Henry Hall, Henry Howard, John Hurst, Zebulon Hollingsworth, John Hatherly, Dr. Richard Harrison, care of Mr. Neth, Edward Hall, Annapolis; Richard Hardely, near Annapolis; Philip Hammond (2), Head of Severn; Richard Harrison, Herring Bay.

Joaler, or Master of the Prison, Nancy Jackson, Henry Johnson, care of Mr. Caton, Annapolis; Henry Jackson, Magothy; Miss Jones, care of Alexander Leatch, West river.

Edward Knowles (2), Annapolis.

Lloyd M. Lowe, Annapolis.

George W. Miller, John Mackubin, care of James Mackubin, Annapolis; Samuel McCubbin, Alex. M'Pherson and Son, near Annapolis.

William Niven, Annapolis.

Thomas Price, John Purviance, Samuel Pease, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely, Absalom Ridgely (3), Isaac W. Robertson, Annapolis; Richard Richardson, Galloway Rawlings, Ham Robison, near Annapolis.

Michael J. Stone, Gilbert Smith, Daniel Scott, Annapolis; Jehu Stoneman, Fork of Patuxent.

Thos. Tucker, West river.

Mary Wilmer, Jane Winter, Gideon White (2), William Wells (3), Annapolis; William Whetcroft, near Annapolis; Marmaduke Wyvill (2), Caleb Warfield, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

Persons lending for the above letters are requested to send the money, or they will not be delivered.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on West river, on the 16th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, he is black, has very red eyes, and very wide teeth; when spoken to, sharply appears to be confused, and has a down look, when questioned speaks low, and fine in tone of voice; he went off in his common working cloathing, and took a number of other cloathing with him, and it is probable he will change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man. I will pay FIFTEEN DOLLARS if taken in the county, and TWENTY if out of the county, and the above reward if out of the state. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, shall be entitled to the reward.

JOSEPH JENIFER

July 20, 1802.

SOME person or persons having removed the BOUNDARIES of my land, near Annapolis, heretofore set by consent, I therefore will give a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS to any one who will discover the person, or persons, who have removed the said boundaries.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Caroline.

July 13, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A fresh supply of the following
VALUABLE MEDICINES
 Are received from the Patent and Family Medicine
 Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,
 And for sale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his store, who is appointed the **ONLY** agent in
 Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asth-
 mas, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the
HOOPING COUGH,

THIS discovery is of the greatest magnitude, as it is
 an immediate relief, checks the progress, and in
 a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder
 to which children are liable, the Elixir is so perfectly
 agreeable and the dose so small, that no difficulty
 arises in taking it.

From **LUTHER MARTIN, Esq;** attorney-general
 of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your request in stating my opinion
 of Hamilton's elixir.—It has been used in my family
 for two or three years past, with uniform success,
 whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints have
 rendered medicine necessary.—I have myself found it
 an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very pain-
 ful and troublesome affection of the breast, accom-
 panied with soreness and with obstructed and difficult
 breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend
 Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and de-
 serving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-street, Baltimore, was
 cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very
 complicated disorder occasioned by a severe cold
 caught several months ago.—He breathed with the
 greatest difficulty, and was often thrown into weaken-
 ing sweats when he attempted to walk any distance, and
 his voice would frequently fail in such a degree that he
 could only attempt to whisper; he has been upwards
 of six weeks without a return of his complaints, and
 desires to give this public testimony, in favour of this
 invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON'S GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the
 speedy relief and permanent cure of the various com-
 plaints which result from dissipated pleasures—juvenile
 indiscretions—residence in climates unfavourable—
 the constitution—the immoderate use of tea, frequent
 intoxication, or any other destructive intemperance to
 the unskilful or excessive use of mercury—the diseases
 peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad
 layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience,
 to be absolutely unparalleled in the cure of

Nervous disorders	Violent cramps in the
Consumptions	stomach and back
Lowness of spirits	Indigestion
Loss of appetite	Melancholy
Impurity of blood	Gout in the stomach
Hysterical affections	Pains in the limbs
Inward weaknesses	Relaxations
Seminal weaknesses	Involuntary emissions
Fluoribus (or whites)	Obstinate gleets
Barrenness	Impotency, &c. &c.

In cases of extremity where the long prevalence
 and obstinacy of disease has brought on a general
 impoverishment of the system, excessive debility of
 the whole frame, and a wasting of the flesh which no
 nourishment or cordial could repair, a perseverance in
 the use of this medicine has performed the most aston-
 ishing cures.

HAMILTON'S

ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A safe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatism,
 palsy, sprains, bruises, pains in the face and neck,
 &c.—And has performed more cures in the above
 complaints, than all the other medicines ever before
 made public.

From **Dr. Weatherburn.**

Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchased at your shop the preparations you call
Hamilton's Essence or Extract of Mustard, which
 I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheu-
 matism (of that kind named sciatica, or of the hip
 joint) under which I had laboured for a long time,
 and which had baffled every article in the Materia
 Medica, and every mode of treatment received into
 practice for the cure of this obstinate disease.—If
 you think this letter useful you are at liberty to make
 it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, South Second-
 street, between Mary and Christian-streets, Philadel-
 phia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—
 that his wife Mary Hoover was so severely afflicted
 with violent rheumatism, very dangerously situated,
 the consequence of a severe cold after lying in, as to
 be confined to her bed for several weeks, and was at
 length reduced to the melancholy apprehension of re-
 maining a cripple for life, notwithstanding the most
 respectable medical advice was followed, and every
 probable remedy attempted; when seeing several
 cases of cures performed by Hamilton's Essence and
 Extract of Mustard, they were procured from Mr.
 Birch, No. 17, South Second-street. The first ap-
 plication enabled her to walk about the room, and

the use of one bottle restored her to her usual state of
 health and strength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and subscribed before **Ebenezer Ferguson,**
 Esq; one of the justices of the peace for Philadelphia
 county.

HAMILTON'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years past cured upwards
 of one hundred and twenty thousand persons of both
 sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of va-
 rious dangerous complaints arising from worms, and
 from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and
 bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of similar
 title, so commonly complained of as operating with
 violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence
 of this remedy is its being suited to every age and
 constitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly
 innocent, and is so mild in its operation that it can-
 not injure the most delicate pregnant lady, or the
 tenderest infant of a week old, should no worms exist
 in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanse
 the stomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offen-
 sive, and thereby prevent the production of worms
 and many fatal disorders. They are particularly ef-
 ficacious in carrying off all gross humours and eruptions;
 feverish and bilious complaints, and are the
 safest and mildest purgative that can be used on any
 occasion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,

And the symptoms by which they are known

WORMS which infest the human body, are chiefly
 of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm,
 the Ascariides or small maw worm, the Cucurbitina
 or short flat white worm, and lastly, the Taenia or
 tape worm, so called from its resemblance to tape—
 this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—
 it is the most hurtful and most difficult to cure.

Among the symptoms attending worms are, dis-
 agreeable breath, especially in the morning; bad and
 corrupted gums—itching in the nose and about the
 seat—convulsions and epileptic fits, and sometimes
 privation of speech,—starting and grinding of the
 teeth in sleep—irregular appetite, sometimes loathing
 foods; and sometimes voracious.—Purging, with slimy
 and foetid stools—vomiting—large and hard belly—
 pains and sickness at the stomach—pains in the head
 and thighs, with lowness of spirits—slow fever, with
 small and irregular pulse—a dry cough—excessive
 thirst—sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance,
 and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above symptoms,
 should have recourse to *Hamilton's Worm destroying*
Lozenges which have been constantly attended with
 success in all complaints similar to those above de-
 scribed.

A dose of this medicine given occasionally during
 the warm season, will effectually prevent the vomiting
 and purging of children, a dreadful disorder which
 annually destroys thousands of the infant part of our
 cities. It is likewise the mildest and most certain re-
 medy known, and has restored to health and strength
 a great number when in an advanced stage of this
 fatal complaint. Particular and plain instructions are
 given for every part of the necessary treatment in
 such cases.

Children generally take this medicine with eager-
 ness; having a pleasing appearance, and an agreeable
 taste.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thousands) the authenticity of which
 any person may ascertain, either by letter or personal
 application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. **SAMUEL FULLER,** Inn-keeper, on the
 Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about
 20 months ago to be grievously afflicted with a tape
 worm, which increased fast in size and strength, so as
 to excite the most horrid sensations by its writhing
 motions and intolerable pains, resembling the gnaw-
 ing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of
 his necessary sleep, and caused such dreadful appre-
 hensions as cannot be conceived but by one in a si-
 milar situation—his appetite wasted rapidly, and with
 that his strength, so that he was unable to attend to any
 business—when he heard of some excellent cures per-
 formed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large
 dose, which brought away about **FOUR YARDS** of
 the worm (now in the possession of Lee & Co.)—
 but a renewal of his pains soon convinced him
 that this monstrous reptile had recovered its first vi-
 gour.—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more
 of their medicine, with their advice—from which re-
 sulted the total expulsion of his formidable enemy,
 in several pieces, which he supposed to be **SIX** or
EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have since
 elapsed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health.
 The above facts are well known to a numerous circle
 of his neighbours, and himself will gratify any who
 may wish to make further inquiries on the subject.
 Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce such
 powerful effects, when necessary, yet they are per-
 fectly innocent and mild in their operation on the
 human body, even taken in large doses, as Mr. Ful-
 ler will testify—their peculiar mildness is abundantly
 evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by **Dr. John Spangler,** York-town,
 Pennsylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. **JOHN MOLTHER,**
 minister of the Moravian church, in York-town,
 York, January 14th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's Lozenges have been recommended
 to me as a very adequate means for the cure of chil-

dren afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the
 use of my family, to try, whether by means of this
 medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which,
 to accomplish, different other means had proved abor-
 tive. My eldest boy had a very sickly appearance,
 was very restless at night, grew leaner from time to
 time; in short, he seemed to be in a precarious state
 of health, which would yield to none of the medicines
 administered, until I gave him two doses of lozenges,
 agreeably to the directions, which carried off a sub-
 stance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon close
 inspection quite replete with very small living ani-
 mals. Not one of that sort of worms which usual-
 ly afflict children, came from him. Since that pe-
 riod he grew remarkably better in health, and though
 lean, has got a fresh and lively complexion. Upon
 different occasions I have used this medicine as a
 purging substitute, and found it to answer exceed-
 ingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any
 of those disagreeable sensations, so often occasioned
 by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this
 medicine to be; besides its main object, one of the
 most salutary means for restoring lost appetite, and
 promoting a proper state of digestion, by carrying off
 that bilious substance, which engenders so much in-
 disposition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

**Dr. HAHN'S TRUE and GENUINE
 GERMAN CORN PLASTER.**

An infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing
 them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout
 Europe,

As an invaluable cosmetic, perfectly innocent and
 safe, free from corrosive and repellent minerals, (the
 basis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in
 preventing and removing blemishes of the face and
 skin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, in-
 flammatory chlores, scurfs, tetter, ringworms, sun-
 burns, prickly heat, &c.

The Persian Lotion operates mildly, without im-
 peding that natural, insensible perspiration which is
 essential to health.—Yet its salutary effects are speedy
 and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and
 clear, improving the complexion and restoring the
 bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary
 countenance beautiful, and an handsome one more so.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER

FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and strengthens
 the gums; preserves the enamel from decay, and
 cleanses and whitens the teeth, by absorbing all that
 acrimonious slime and foulness, which suffered to ac-
 cumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN'S GENUINE WATER.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes,
 whether the effects of natural weakness or of acci-
 dent, speedily removing inflammations, discharges, of
 rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes, never
 failing to cure those maladies which frequently suc-
 ceed the small-pox, measles, and fevers, and wonder-
 fully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have
 experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly de-
 prived of sight.

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet discovered which gives im-
 mediate and lasting relief in the most severe in-
 stances.

**THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT
 FOR THE ITCH.**

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one ap-
 plication, and may be used with the most perfect safety
 by pregnant women, or an infants a week old, not con-
 taining a particle of mercury, or any dangerous in-
 gredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that
 tormenting smart which attends the application of
 other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

A safe and speedy remedy for a certain disease.
 "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant
 fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as
 to be used with safety by persons, in every situation
 and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous
 bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to re-
 store and mend the appetite; to procure a free in-
 spiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often
 of fatal consequences; a dose never fails to remove a
 cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are cele-
 brated for removing habitual colic, sickness at
 the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be
 taken by all persons on a change of climate. /67

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by **FREDERICK and DANIEL
 GRUBB.**